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Coastal Resources and Fisheries Conservation (CRFC) in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion

Quarterly Performance Progress Report

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List of Acronyms

ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BaSulTa	Basilan Sulu Tawi-Tawi
BMP	Best Management Practices
CCEF	Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation
CRRAEN	Coastal Resorts and Restaurants of El Nido
CRMB	Coastal Resources Management Board
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ELA	Executive and Legislative Agenda
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
LGSP	Local Government Support Program
LGUs	Local Government Units
LMMA	Locally-Managed Marine Area
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSU	Mindanao State University
MTO	Municipal Tourism Office
NGAs	National Government Agencies
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PCRA	Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
PPDC	Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
SB	Sangguniang Bayan (Municipal Council)
SP	Sangguniang Panlalawigan (Provincial Council)
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
TCCI	Tawi-Tawi Chamber of Commerce and Industry
TNA	Training Needs Analysis
TWG	Technical Working Group
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Summary

The implementation of the CRFC Project during the second quarter of 2005 was devoted to the conduct of baseline studies in Tawi-Tawi and the commencement of the project's participation in various multi-sector community activities related to fisheries and coastal resource management in all project sites.

We conducted research in Tawi-Tawi including fisheries assessment, coral surveys, other habitat assessment as well as socio-economic profiling. We will use the information generated to develop appropriate strategies for coastal resource management and marine protected area establishment and management, and the data will also form the baseline against which future results and project impact will be measured.

In collaboration with other local stakeholders, we started to assist or facilitate community workshops on MPA and CRM issues. LGUs and NGOs from Batangas and Bohol conducted cross-visits to Gilutongan, a successful marine sanctuary in Cebu. The study tours facilitate exchange learning on how to establish and manage MPAs and implement a more efficient conservation fee system.

During this quarter, the site coordinators formulated the IEC Plan for the project across all sites until the end of project term. The project team has started implementing this IEC Plan through the issuance of newsletters. By the next quarter, the project will also develop a comprehensive Capacity Building Program per project site.

I. Background

The Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) lies at the center of the Coral Triangle known to be the world's centre of marine biodiversity. Threats from overfishing, destructive fishing practices, increase in human population, direct habitat destruction, and many others continue to plague SSME. Correspondingly, the social, economic and biological impacts of these threats are now being widely manifested.

In a Biological Vision Workshop conducted by WWF, the Sulu Archipelago Reef Complex which includes Tawi-Tawi, was identified as globally important and marked as a priority conservation area not only because of its high biological diversity but also because of the high level of threats affecting this area. In response to the need to facilitate the process of carrying on the initiatives and investments and building on the successes of previous and ongoing projects on coastal and fisheries conservation, WWF proposed the implementation of a three-year Coastal Resources and Fisheries Conservation (CRFC) Project in Tawi-Tawi and four other sites: Batangas, Northern Palawan, Bohol and Cebu.

This project is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), in line with its program to strengthen local governance and environmental management. This shall also build on the lessons learned and alliance building experiences of the CRMP which was a joint project of USAID and DENR and other successful alliances. This project's intervention in Tawi-tawi shall complement other existing initiatives of USAID in the Muslim Mindanao area.

II. Program Design

Recognizing the rapid deterioration of the country's coastal ecosystems and the corresponding decline in fisheries catch due to a host of threats, the establishment of marine protected areas and coastal resource management initiatives have demonstrated evidence of vital benefits to fisheries and biodiversity conservation. Due to some level of success of small and community managed reserves, and Coastal Resource Management (CRM) sites in many parts of the country, the project is designed to develop and nurture partnerships among the Local Government Units (LGUs), National Government Agencies (NGAs), People's Organizations (PO's), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), academic and research institutions and the private sector to promote CRM or MPA management, whichever is appropriate.

The overall goal of the project is to conserve the full range of marine biodiversity and resources in the SSME by enhancing the participation and capacities of local institutions and organizations including the coastal tourism businesses, individually and collectively, to manage marine protected areas in priority conservation seascapes in the SSME.

The Project has identified the following objectives:

1. Improved participation by and coordination among local communities, NGOs and government representatives, and the private sector to enhance MPA management and coastal management.
2. Establishment of and/or strengthened management in, at least two MPAs in each of the five sites, i.e., Batangas, Northern Palawan, Cebu, Bohol, and Tawi-Tawi.
3. Increased support for the protection of marine and coastal resources by the private sector.

III. Program Performance

C = Completed
O = Ongoing
E = Extension (forward or backward)
M = Modified

1. Learning Network

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
1. Learning Network													
1.1 Identify and expand existing learning networks													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Identify and assess existing learning networks involved in CRM and MPA management		C	C										Municipal and Provincial Technical Working Groups organized
Identify stakeholders and potential partners in resource management			C	C	C								
Advocate for the formation of technical working group from among major partners in the municipal and provincial levels				O	O	O	O	O					
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NORTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													
Identify and touch base with local networks, info dissemination on project						O	O	C					
<i>FOR ALL 5 SITES:</i>													
Compilation of best practices on learning networks						C	C						BMPs on learning networks compiled
Consultation and research on most appropriate and useful learning networks, including topics and medium							O	O	E				

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Determine Learning Network Framework and Partnership Modalities								O					
Formalization and Adoption of Learning Network													
Monitoring of the use and strengthening of network													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-Tawi:

- The CRFC Technical Working Group which served as the project entry point to generate support from local partners has now evolved into a more multi-sectoral Environment Committee, one of the technical committees of the TWG responding to the seven priority programs of the province, one of which is environmental management.

Batangas, Bohol, Cebu, Palawan:

- Conducted initial meetings with the Locally-Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network (a network of practitioners who are involved in managing local marine resources) to discuss possibility of linking local networks with them. LMMA Philippines expressed openness to the idea, even though they do not yet have an aspect on tourism. Other networks are being explored, but put on hold until after the capacity building program planning is finalized.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
1.2 Develop and share portfolio of tools													BMPs on MPA management compiled
<i>FOR ALL 5 SITES:</i>													
Data gathering/documentation of the best practices related to MPA management and other conservation projects						C	C						
Gap Analysis to identify additional tools needed by network							O	O	E				
Development and production of information materials (e.g. fact sheets) on the best practices re MPA management highlighting the involvement of private sector													
Distribution of IEC materials among key stakeholders (e.g. resorts)													

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
1.3 Establish Mentoring/ Partnership Relationships													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Conduct of orientation meetings on WWF and the CRFC with the stakeholders/ potential partners	C	C	C										
Conduct stakeholders workshops to formulate mechanisms for partnership			C	C									
Develop mechanisms for networking and partnership					O	O	O	O		E			MOA with LGU and other partners
Assess appropriate multi-stakeholder network/ alliance/ council							O	O			E		
Fine tune mentoring/networking mechanism								O					
Strengthen partnership								O					
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NOTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													
Identify modes of partnership and mechanisms for mentoring of existing networks							O	O	O	E			
Consultations/ Gap Analysis with stakeholders								O					
Development of tools to support mentoring/partnership													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-Tawi:

- Assisted the Tawi-Tawi lead convenors of the PAGTABANGAN BaSulTa ('pagtabangan' is a Badjao term meaning to helping each other) in the process of validating the Key Result Areas and Performance Indicators of the Executive and Legislative Agenda (ELA) in the provincial level and in the municipalities of Languyan, Mapun, Sitangkai, and Turtle Islands.

Batangas, Bohol, Cebu, Palawan:

- Coordination and informal dialogues with stakeholders continued in the other project sites. Gap analysis initiated to identify workable modes of partnership.

2. MPA Establishment and/or Strengthening of Management

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2. MPA Establishment and/or Strengthening of Management													
2.1 Support to research for management and informed-decision-making													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Identify locally based consultants for baseline studies			C	C									
Study traditional management practices or Islamic traditions for management					C	C							
Conduct of baseline assessments of existing MPA, new MPA to include institutional assessment					C	C	C	C					
Feedback results of baseline studies and enhancement of the database								O					
Conduct PCRA								O					
Development of MPA Management Plan													
Develop biological and socio-economic monitoring protocols													
Establishment of appropriate management body													
MPA management plan adopted and implemented													
Strengthen and institutionalize CRM or MPA management													
Establishment of database and management information system and continuous updating of database							O	O					
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NOTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													
Review existing body of knowledge and plans related to CRM and MPA management					C	C							
Consultations with stakeholders to identify possible areas of project contribution to MPA management/ establishment								O					

Coal reef,
mangrove,
seaweed/
seagrass
assessment
data

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Provide Technical Assistance for research as determined from the review and consultations								O					

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-tawi:

- Conducted the baseline assessments mangrove, seaweed/seagrass, corals and reef fishes and fisheries assessment for Mapun (April 6-21), Sitangkai (April 22-30), and Languyan (May 5-10). Some highlights of the baseline assessment results are:
 - For the coral reef and reef fish surveys, there were 6 sampling sites each in the three municipalities. The initial results of the assessment show that in terms of fish diversity, a range of 30 to 72 fish species were recorded on each transect. Fish biomass was recorded at a low 11.8kg/1000 m² in Tigultigul, Barangay Mahalu, Mapun and 31.0kg/1000 m² in Andulingan Island, Sitangkai.
 - A total of 30 genera of corals were identified in all the transect lines. Species level classification is still being verified. The coral reef cover in the three municipalities ranged from fair to poor with Lappasan, Sitangkai registering 50.08%, Sikob, Mapun 42.2%, Sipangkut, Sitangkai - 38.54% and Kang Tipayan, Languyan 43.2%. As to biodiversity importance, in Kulul Pahi, Andulingan and Sangasanga in Sitangkai, the team documented underwater a rare species of giant clam, *Hippopus porcelanus*, or china clam. This has a limited range as they are only found in the reef areas of Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia and Sitangaki, Tawi-Tawi. It also noted the presence of a rare sponge in Mapun, the identification of which has still to be verified. It was also able to document the presence of *Chaetodon auriga* (Kulibabang), an expensive aquarium fish. Dynamite fishing is noted to be still prevalent and in one of the underwater surveys in Languyan, dynamite exploded several meters away from the survey team while they were underwater. A notable number of crown of thorns (*Acanthaster plancii*) was observed in the reef areas of Kang Tipayan Dakula of about 77 individuals/50 m transect and we even observed about 9 individuals in one coral head. A clean up is already scheduled last week of July.
 - A total of 17 mangrove species were identified along the transect lines for 6 sampling sites in Mapun, 5 sampling sites in Sitangkai and 5 sampling sites in Languyan. The Municipality of Languyan has the highest mangrove cover as indicated by the stand basal area which ranged from 503 m²/ha in Sugbay Island to 1,052 m²/ha in Kang Tipayan. It also noted the presence of *Osbornia octodonta* in Languyan and Sitangkai which the natives call 'gollom'. The bark is pounded and used traditionally by the Badjaos as glue and water proofing material between planks of their house boats and other traditional vintas. This assessment likewise validated that the mangrove forest of Laguyan is one of the last remaining habitats of the Philippine Cockatoo (*Cacatua haematuropygia*)

and the presence of blue headed racquet tail (*Prioniturus platinae*) in Mapun, Other interesting findings are the presence of large number of population of *Macaca fascicularis*, long-tailed macaque in the mangrove forest of Mapun and Languyan. The saltwater crocodile, *Crocodilus porosus* is found in the mangrove areas of Languyan while the freshwater crocodile, *Crocodilus mindorensis* still in Lake Singuang of Mapun. An interesting find also was the presence of nesting site of the great white egret (*Egretta alba*) in the island of Simalak and the presence of nests of the scrub fowl or Tabon bird, (*Megapodius cumingii*) in sandy areas adjacent to mangrove forests of Kang Tipayan and Basbas in Languyan and Sikub and Gandang in Mapun. In the sampling areas of Tongmageng in Sitangkai a notable level of infestation of *Acanthus sp* was observed.

- For the seagrass and seaweeds assessment, there were 6 sampling sites for each of the municipalities. A total of 8 seagrass species were collected and identified in Mapun namely: *Enhalus acaroides*, *Cymodocea rotundata*, *Cymodocea serrulata*, *Halodule pinifolia*, *Halodule uninervis*, *Halophila ovalis*, *Syringodium isoethifolium*, *Thalassia hemprichii* and *Thalassendendrom ciliatum*. In terms of relative frequency *Thalassia hemprichii* (50%) ranks first with *Cymodocea Rotundata* (28%) ranking second in the sampling sites of Mapun. A seagrass species which was only found in Mapun was the *Thalassendendrom ciliatum* was found in the deeper area. The most common seaweed species were *Gracilaria species* (*G. edulis*), *Laurencia species*, *Hydroclatrus clathratus*. Sponges were also dominant seagrass associated species. In Mapun, the presence of dugong feeding on the seagrass beds has been documented and the picture was given to the DENR official assigned in the area. Five species of seagrasses were identified in Sitangkai, namely: *Thalassia hemprichi*, *Enhalus acaroids*, *Cymodocea rotundata*, *Cymodocea serrulata* and *Halodule uninervis*. Dominant seaweed species: *Gracilaria salicornia*, *Gracilaria arcuata*, *Soliera robusta*, *Laurencia sp*, *L. papillosa*, *Caulerpa species*: *racemosa*, *C. sertularoides*. A higher trend in relative frequency was noted and the seagrass beds were more extensive especially in the North Lagoon area. The dominant biodiversity species on the seagrass beds are horseshoe crab (*Tachypleus sp*), several species of holothuria, shells like blood arc shell, (*Andara maculosa*), and *Strombus sp* shells. *Tripneustes gratilla* were documented along the seagrass transects however, in the extensive seagrass beds of Mapun, this sea urchin was notably absent when natives say that this species was abundant many years back.
- Initial results from the fisheries assessment show that for the municipality of Sitangkai, the major fishing gears are crab pot, bottomset long line, bottom set gill net, dynamite, octopus jig, troll line, spear gun compressor, and drive gill net. The major fishing grounds are Bungin, Talapan, Sibuggal, Tong Mageng, Tungosong and Talisay. The target species for these fisheries are *Decapterus sp*, *Auxis sp*, *Rastrelliger sp*, *Caranx sp*, *Selar sp*, *Sardinella spp* *Sphyrna sp*, *Caesio sp*, and *Tylosorus sp* for pelagic species and *Scarus sp*, *Naso sp*,

Lutjanus sp, *Letherinus sp*, *Epinephelus sp*, *Cephalopolis sp*, *Octopus*, *Portunus sp*, *Siganus sp*, and *Choerodon sp* for demersal species. Initial evaluation of initial fish landed catch monitoring data showed a catch per unit effort per gear as follows: Crab pot – 12.75 kg, bottom set long line- 40.1kg, bottom set gill net-54kg, dynamite – 99.85kg, Octopus jig - 26.25 kg, troll line – 40 kg. Spear gun Compressor – 39kg, Drive gill net – 108.2kg. For Languyan the major fishing gears are fish pots, bottomset long line, octopus jig, dynamite, bagnet, troll line, squid jig and simple hook and line. The fishing grounds Pangdin, Gulluman, Tumbagaan, Basbas, Kang Tipayan, Simalac and Salamat. The main target pelagic species are *Decapterus sp*, *Sardinella sp*, *Rastreliger sp*, *Auxis sp*, *Stolephorus sp*, and *Sepioteuthis sp*. For demersal species the major target species are *Puntapedus spp.*, *Nemipterus sp*, *Letherinus sp*, *Lutjanus sp*, *Epinephelus sp*, *Acanthurus sp*, *Caesio sp*, and *Sphyrna sp*. Landed catch monitoring day in Sugbay, Languayn showed mean CPUE as follows: fishpots – 60.5kg, bottom set long line – 33.45kg, Octopus jig – 4.5 kg, dynamite - 70.2kg, bagnet – 3,136kg, troll line – 18kg, squid jig - 4.5kg and simple hook and line - 6.2kg.

- Conducted consultations and focused group discussions with stakeholders in the three project sites to identify possible areas that may be declared as protected areas in the three field sites and had initial discussions with their respective Sangguniang Bayan (Municipal Councilors) on collaborative actions towards this MPA establishment and management. In Mapun, Manda Island was identified. Andulingan for Sitangkai and Kang Tipayan for Languyan.
- Conducted planning with the LGU of Languyan, Tawi-Tawi Divers Club, Rotary Club (Tawi-Tawi) DENR and BFAR and the Local Government of Languyan on the conduct of Crown of Thorns clean up in the Island of Kang Tipayan Dakulah by July.

Batangas, Northern Palawan, Cebu and Bohol:

- Informal consultations conducted so far indicate that the contribution needed from the project in other sites will be on capacity building and not on scientific research. This is why the capacity building workshops are planned for the next quarter, so that the capacity building interventions of other stakeholders could be mapped and the priorities and gaps could be identified.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2.2 Conduct of training programs													
FOR TAWI-TAWI:													1 training conducted during the quarter.
Conduct site grading and TNA of stakeholders and partners			C	C									

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Develop and conduct training programs					O	O	O	O					quarter; technical assistance provided to various groups
Continue training program to include staff development													
Continue to assist in plan implementation													
FOR BATANGAS, NOTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:													
Review of the past training programs conducted for the stakeholders in the area						O	O	O	E				
Development of TNA Tool							O	O	E				
Develop training program								O					
Conduct training of key stakeholders													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-Tawi:

- Participated in the workshop on Law Enforcement conducted by the FISH project on June 8-9. The participants agreed on the fishery enforcement regime for the ARMM and formulated the fishery enforcement framework for the province of Tawi-Tawi after mapping of issues and problems.
- Facilitated meetings and leadership development training for officers and FARMC of Languyan, Mapun and Sitangkai.
- In partnership with the Tarbilang Foundation, conducted a seminar on the links of Population and Health to environmental management in Languyan Municipality.

All sites:

- The project team has started the formulation of a comprehensive capacity building plan for each site in terms of coastal resource management. A Technical Consultant was identified to facilitate the process. The TNA tool targeted for NGOs and private sector in each site vis-à-vis MPA management currently is being developed and will be administered in the next quarter. Based on the findings of this TNA, we will conduct workshops to map out the capacity building programs of various agencies and organizations in each site.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2.3 Support to policy and legislations													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Review relevant environmental/ fisheries laws		C	C	C									
Training of local counterparts in Marine Enforcement conducted by the Department of Interior				C									
Policy and enforcement study conducted					C	C	C	C					
Assist in developing local ordinance especially in fisheries management and solid waste management					O	O	O	O	E	E	E	E	
Carry out orientation seminars on LGU Code, RA 8550, and pertinent environmental laws					C	C	C						
Assist in the monitoring of the implementation of the MPA management plan							O	O					
Assist in strengthening the LGU enforcement program													
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NOTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													
Compilation and review of existing relevant legislation and policy							C						Relevant national and local policies compiled
Assist LGU in policy formulation and drafting of local ordinances on MPA, CRM or SWM													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-tawi:

- Assisted the SB of Mapun in trying to come up with local ordinance in regulating *siganid* fisheries, declaring one of the five spawning seasons, which has been traditionally established by the fishermen, as a closed season.

No activities scheduled in the other sites.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2.4 Promote conservation-linked industries and environment friendly industry practices particularly on waste management													

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
FOR ALL 5 SITES:													BMPs on waste management compiled
Identification/Documentation of environment-friendly industry practices (especially on waste management)							C	M	M				
Development, production and distribution of IEC materials (e.g. brochures on basic matters on MPA management, waste mgt)													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-tawi:

- The project staff accessed IEC materials on waste and environmental management from other agencies/institutions for use in the project sites.

Batangas:

- The Project provided inputs on the standardization of resorts in Mabini which was conceptualized by the Municipal Tourism Office (MTO). The standardization intends to regulate various aspects of the resort's operation including safety and "eco-friendliness" to guests and employees. Section on eco-friendly practices among resorts including waste management and participation in resources management was added. The standardization program has been discussed by the MTO with Mabini SB Committee Chair on Tourism and with the elected president of the resort-owners association of Mabini. The document is also being coordinated with the Provincial Tourism Office. The Project will continuously follow-up its status and how CRFC can assist in its adoption.
- Project staff participated in a planning workshop on the ten-year ecological solid waste management program of Mabini, facilitated by SCOTIA, hosted and sponsored by one of the resorts in the area. Representatives from industries, municipal department heads, local police, schools, NGOs, Bantay Dagat were present. We also attended a follow-up meeting with SCOTIA, CCEF and MENRO on the crafting of the ten-year plan drafted by SCOTIA.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2.5 Develop sustainable financing for MPA management													
FOR ALL 5 SITES:													Study on sustainable financing mechanisms of PAs based on secondary data
Profiling of existing sustainable financing mechanisms in each site						C	C	C					
Research on existing sustainable financing mechanisms							C						

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Development and promotion of sustainable financing mechanisms for each site								O					compiled; Profile of existing financing mechanism in each site completed
Adoption of sustainable financing mechanism for each site													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

- Profiling of existing financing mechanisms in the sites accomplished:

Batangas:

The dive fee system (P50/ daily diver's pass; P1,000 annual diver's pass) in Mabini has been implemented since Sept 2003 based on the Municipal Ordinance 03-2002. The collection still needs intensive information drive among concerned sectors including dive professionals and resorts to improve fee collection. Tingloy's SB has approved an ordinance on dive fee but it is yet to be implemented.

Instead of imposing an exclusive dive fee system in their municipal waters, Tingloy embarked on a collaborative work with Mabini to implement a unified dive fee system through WWF's facilitation. The MOA between the two LGUs was signed June 28, 2005. It states that the two LGUs will implement a unified fee system among divers. The amount for the dive pass was arrived at P100 and P1,800 for daily and annual dive pass, respectively.

An oversight committee composed of two representatives from each CRMB was created, to be co-chaired by the two mayors. The committee will convene for the first time in July. Proceeds from the unified fee collection will be shared equally by both parties. Each municipality will deposit a certain portion of their share into a trust fund. As provided for in the Municipal Ordinance MO 01-2003, Tingloy will allocate 80% of its collection to coastal resource management-related activities while Mabini will continue to allocate 85% as stated in its ordinance (MO 03-2002). However, in a MOA signed between Mabini and WWF-Philippines last year, the LGU of Mabini will commit P200,000.00 annually to the trust fund. As of June, the total dive fee collection in Mabini for this year alone amounts to P665,450. Projects funded through this fund include salaries, stipend and insurance of Bantay Dagat volunteers, patrol boat, installation of mooring buoys along dive sites, directional signage and incentives to the Boatmen Association.

The project assisted the conduct of a Participatory Review and Assessment through two workshops on the conservation fee system in Mabini. The workshops were sponsored by CCEF and the other by WWF in April and May, respectively. The workshop was attended by representatives from Barangay Officials, dive resorts, dive professional,

CRMB, fisherfolks, SB members and municipal departments. Recommendations to improve the implementation of the ordinance included the adoption of the Municipal Coastal Resources Management Plan, to appoint a CRMB coordinator who should be easier to approach than the mayor, intensify the information drive on the dive fees, to impose sanctions on resort owners who do not abide by the dive fee ordinance by amending the ordinance, and to study the possibility of expanding the users' fee to include those who go snorkelling and jet skiing.

Palawan:

In El Nido, a conservation fee of P20.00 per person per day has been imposed since 1999 but collection is erratic. The responsibility of collection is under the resorts and hotels but very few cooperate. Average collection from 1999-2004 is only PhP110,000 (\$2,000) per year, which is a mere 10% of the cost estimated by NIPAP that is needed for conservation activities in El Nido. An added problem is the bureaucracy of the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF), which means the funds remitted to the national government takes about 3-4 months before the 75% allotment for local use is returned to the site, which serves as a disincentive for collecting and remitting the fund.

Lapu-lapu City, Cebu:

An NGO is collecting divers' fees of P50/person but without legal basis.

Bohol:

An ordinance is in place imposing mooring fee for transient dive boats operating in Panglao municipal waters since 2002. Collection is quite ineffectual.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
2.6 Assessment of the feasibility of establishing a new MPA													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Assess the feasibility of establishment of LGU-run MPAs				O	O	O	O		E	E			
Ordinance declaring MPAs enacted								E			E	E	
Share suitability study results with partners and campaign for wider acceptability and willingness to manage protected areas.													

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
FOR BATANGAS, NORTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:													
Consultations with stakeholders to assess local capacity and readiness to manage MPA								M	M				
Technical feasibility study on MPA establishment								M	M	M			

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-tawi:

- We conducted consultations with stakeholders in the three project sites to identify possible areas that may be declared as protected areas in the three field sites and had initial discussions with their respective Sangguniang Bayan (SB) on collaborative actions towards this MPA establishment and management. Initial potential sites identified were Manda Island in Mapun, Andulingan and Secorong for Sitangkai and Kang Tipayan Dakulah for Languyan.
- We met with several barangay leaders and Sangguniang Bayan members in the Municipality of Mapun, Sitangkai, and Languyan, to discuss the mechanisms for a partnership between WWF and the local government in the development of the CRM Framework, identification of marine protected areas and development and implementation of the MPA Management Plan after the conduct of the baseline assessments.

Batangas, Northern Palawan, Cebu and Bohol:

- As of Q2 2005, the project team counted a total of 22 MPAs in the 4 sites at various states of management. Establishing new MPAs would only add to the number of MPAs which only exist on paper but with no management regime. Therefore, we have determined at this time to concentrate on capacity building instead of establishing new MPAs.

3. Partnership and IEC

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Target Outputs by 2 nd Qtr 2006
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
3. Partnership and IEC													
3.1 Identification of opportunities and ways by which businesses in the coastal areas support MPA management													
FOR ALL 5 SITES:													Participation of coastal businesses in environmental management compiled
Research on participation of coastal businesses in management of other MPAs						C	C						
Profiling of participation of coastal businesses in MPA management in each site							C	C					
Identify and establish modes of participation of coastal businesses in project sites								O					

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-tawi:

- The project manager is participating actively as the Vice Chairman of the Secretariat Committee for the 4th ARMM Business Congress. He worked closely with the Tawi-Tawi Chamber of Commerce and Industry to engage private sector participation in the Congress.
- Met with BFAR Director Malcolm Sarmiento on possible collaboration with BFAR, MSU, Provincial Government and the private sector on the development of village level hatchery facility for high value fin fishes like groupers, sea cucumber and abalone to introduce supplementary economic activity at the community level. This is in collaboration with the Growth for Equity in Mindanao (GEM), another USAID supported initiative.

Batangas, Northern Palawan, Cebu and Bohol:

- Dive resorts in Mabini, Batangas are involved in collecting divers/conservation fee. They actively support and/or join clean-up drives. At times, they also host/sponsor meetings/workshops on coastal management. Some resort owners are also actively supporting the operations of Bantay Dagat by offering services of legal counsels and providing additional equipment for its patrolling activities and other logistical support. Others also contribute by safeguarding the coral reefs and sanctuaries close

to their resorts. Some dive professionals are also giving their useful inputs on meetings concerning resource management.

- In El Nido, clean up drives are being conducted by El Nido Resorts, but only in their area of operation. El Nido Resorts was the pioneer resort in El Nido, the biggest and one of the priciest; the resort's sister company owns the airport. The company is heavily leaned upon by the community during town celebrations and as a source of employment. The situation in El Nido is that there is that one big resort and about 20 small-scale, local resorts catering to the lower class compared to El Nido Resort's guests. The association, called Coastal Resorts and Restaurants of El Nido (CRRAEN), is largely non-functional.
- Bohol – Alona Beach Community Foundation, an association of the resorts, hotels and dive shops is active in the monitoring of dive sites, lobbying and IEC for marine protection and on waste management.
- Cebu – A few dive operators active in coral reef monitoring and maintenance of marine sanctuaries on an adhoc basis. No formal links between private sector and MPA management. Some resorts implementing own reef monitoring and maintenance in their vicinities.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
3.2 Establish partnership with the private sector, government, NGO and local communities to support MPA management and improve coastal management													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													Member of PPDC, Environment Management Council (Mapun), Solid Waste Management Board (Bongao), FARMC (Languyan, Sitangkai and Mapun)
Work for the accreditation of WWF as local NGO					O	O	O	O	E				
WWF accepted as member of local boards or councils						O	O	O		E			
Identify and develop mechanisms for networking and partnership						C	C						
Forge partnerships agreements or conservation contracts								O			E	E	
Partnership strengthened and monitored													
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NOTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													Partnership initiatives study subsumed in study on
Review of partnership initiatives of other MPA or CRM sites							C						

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Identify the most appropriate partnership mechanism for the management of the MPA (among resorts group, private-public partnership) through consultation workshops								O					study on learning networks, MPA/CRM and involvement of the private sector
Conduct consultation/workshop to map out areas of collaboration and develop ways to improve coastal management								O					
Preparation and forging of MOA on partnership between the selected resort(s) with LGU or between other sectors on MPA management													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-tawi:

- The Municipalities of Languyan and Sitangkai accredited WWF and the CRFC Project by their respective SBs. The Municipality of Mapun SB has likewise granted WWF accreditation but the document still has to be received.
- The project manager discussed proposals and project plans with PAGTABANGAN BaSulTa, LGSP and various levels of the local government.
- Drafted MOA between WWF and FISH for collaborative activities in Tawi-Tawi.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
3.3 Establish partnerships between the private sector and appropriate partners to provide technical assistance in the adoption of clean technology													
FOR ALL 5 SITES:													
Consultations with private sector to assess the needs on the adoption of clean technology							M		M				
Identify institutions that could provide technical assistance on clean technology (e.g. SCOTIA)								C					
Facilitate sharing of information and transfer of technology for the adoption of clean technology													

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Monitoring of new investments made on environment-friendly technologies by coastal businesses													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

No activities scheduled for the quarter.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
3.4 Assessment of Existing Information, Education, and communication and outreach program and identification of critical needs and appropriate IEC strategy													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													IEC strategy of Muslim communities and indigenous communities formulated
Prepare IEC plan			C	C	C	C							
Identify IEC strategy for Muslim/ indigenous communities.				O	O	O	O	O					
Build constituency for environmental education				O	O	O	O	O					
Develop appropriate IEC materials to optimise participation of partners in resource management.				O	O	O	O	O					
Existing IEC materials further improved and laminated								O					
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NOTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													IEC plan prepared
Assessment of IEC programs and target audience in each site						C	C	C					
Provide Technical Assistance for IEC among coastal businesses							O	O					
Formulation of IEC Strategy and methodologies								C					

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

All sites:

- The project team has developed the project's IEC Plan for all sites until the end of project term (see Annex 1).

Tawi-Tawi:

- Conducted various IEC activities with/for the following:
 - World Environment Day, June 5, with mangrove planting and coastal clean-up
 - Oceans Month and Fisherfolks Month with video showings, and youth organizing
 - Radio interviews to promote proposed actions on the crown of thorns infestation in Kang Tipayan
 - WWF Booth at the ARMM Business Congress The message of the WWF booth and streamers for the Business Congress was: “An Ecologically Sound Environment Sustains Profitable Business”.

Bohol:

- IEC workshop, in partnership with LGUs and other NGOs in Panglao, conducted on April 13-15, 2005. The results of the workshop were used as springboards in preparing the project’s IEC plan.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
3.5 Production of IEC materials and delivery of IEC activities to target clients													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Produce conservation messages especially targeting the private sector through conduct of round table discussions among peers and partners for marine conservation			O	O	O	O	O	O	E	E	E	E	
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NOTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													
Coordinate with FISH, SCOTIA and SSME on IEC materials						C	C						
Development and production of IEC materials													
Distribution/delivery of IEC materials													
Use environment celebrations, local holidays and celebrations as IEC venues													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

- CRFC revived the Batayan newsletter that has been the project site’s regular informational tool of WWF in Batangas. Formerly produced quarterly, Batayan is now produced every other month. The frequency of production is due to the constant and immediate development of CRM-related activities in the area particularly the

marine law enforcement and conservation fee. Copies were produced and disseminated in Mabini and Tingloy. News articles on the four-page per issue highlight the updates on the Mabini dive fee system, operation of Bantay Dagat, CRM Boards, unified fee system, etc. Each issue is produced in 1000 copies. The production cost of the newsletter's March-April issue was shouldered by the counterpart WWF project. The target readers include divers, resorts, barangay officials, local municipal offices, schools and visitors. The LGU of Mabini also sought the project's help for the modification of the annual dive pass produced for the use of the divers.

- CRFC staff provided inputs on the coastal resource management section of the Mabini's official website, www.mabini.gov.ph. Regular updates will follow suit. This will enable internet-literate sectors particularly the divers to check on the development on CRM and updates on dive fee system in the area. The project also provided inputs on environmentally responsible tourism in a website being developed by the Municipal Tourism Council of El Nido.
- The ordinance (01-2003) of Tingloy on the creation of its own CRMB and conservation fee system was also published on the May 8-14 issue of The Southern Tagalog Herald, a local newspaper with circulation in the province of Batangas. The publication, as a legal requirement, helps will enable the LGU to enforce the dive fee system soon.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
3.6 Conduct of cross visits and roundtable discussions on project outcomes													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Conduct cross visits to industries with best management practices and well managed CRM/MPA sites						O	O						
<i>FOR BATANGAS, NORTHERN PALAWAN, CEBU & BOHOL:</i>													1 cross visit conducted for Mabini and Tingloy CRMBs
Conduct TNA and analyse specific learning needs for cross-visits and round-table discussions							O	O	E				
Identify potential sites for cross visit							O	O					
Conduct of cross visit							O	O	E				
Conduct of Round Table Discussions													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

Tawi-Tawi

- Revival of the WWF Environment Education on air at DXGD with a revised format.

Batangas:

- Nine LGU officials and CRMB members of Mabini and Tingloy went to Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary last April 14. Gilutongan is among the most successful sites with regard to user fee system in a marine protected area. The active involvement of LGU officials and the support of local community in Cordova, Cebu where the MPA is located is a sound encouraging factor that could inspire the decision-makers of Batangas to come up with their own efficient implementation of sustainable financing mechanism in their area.

In addition, during the trip, the two parties from Tingloy and Mabini also had a preliminary discussion on the possible mechanism for the unified conservation fee system in their towns. It was the first time that the members of the CRMBs read the first draft of the Memorandum of Agreement. The Project Manager of the existing WWF project in Mabini facilitated the briefing on the draft MOA. It was later on finalized and signed by both parties. Another promising activity that resulted from the trip was the possible partnership of the LGUs of Mabini and Tingloy with the LGU of Cordova. During the exchange of ideas among the three mayors, they considered the idea of forming and initiating a certain “league” among municipalities with marine sanctuaries that will enable each local official to share learning on managing marine protected areas – we will explore possibilities to establish such a league. The participants shouldered the cost of food expenses and some paid for their airfares.

Bohol:

- The Mayor and eight SB Members from Panglao, together with other key stakeholders participated in a cross-visit to the Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary and the Nalusuan Marine Sanctuary on June 17-18. These two sanctuaries provided a showcase of how the user fee scheme can cover the necessary costs in the management of marine protected areas in both LGU-managed and in privately-managed sanctuaries. The main objective of the cross-visit/study tour is to distill the lessons and highlight the best practices of these successful MPA sites, particularly in how the systems were developed in terms of conceptualization, legislation, and operationalization. The cross-visit also provided a review of the history of the visited sites, which revealed the obstacles and problems that were encountered when Gilutongan Marine Sanctuary was being set up. Another important objective of the cross-visit was the enhancement of knowledge of options on how to implement the user fee scheme.

The cross visit led to a deeper discussion on the opportunity cost of the absence of a user fee system in Panglao, considering that it has more visitors than Gilutongan. It was hoped to provide the impetus for the municipality of Panglao to push forward the operationalization of its own user fee scheme, starting with the necessary municipal legislation. It is also hoped to facilitate communication between the executive and legislative branches, with each having different views and directions with respect to the user fee system. Panglao's municipal ordinance for its user fee scheme is reported to be making its way through the legislative process, being now on second reading in the Sangguniang Bayan. At the same time, the LGU executives are pushing for a Barangay-based user fee scheme, with nine coastal barangays now reported to have agreed to implement such a scheme. The cross-visit, having highlighted that Panglao is losing a lot of resources for not having a user fee scheme, is hoped to bridge this impasse between the SB and the executive branch. The project will provide the necessary assistance in the promotion of the user fee system, as well is in the development of a win-win configuration for the use of the potential income.

Also among the participants were representatives from the coastal business, people's organizations, and local NGOs. The cross-visit was made possible through the collaboration of CRFC with the Bohol Marine Triangle Project, SCOTIA, and the LGU of Panglao.

Activities	2003		2004				2005				2006		Outputs as of 2 nd Qtr 2005
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
3.7 Develop outreach tools													
<i>FOR TAWI-TAWI:</i>													
Prepare and air radio program for environmental education				O	O	O	O	O					Radio program aired
<i>FOR ALL 5 SITES:</i>													
Development of IEC program for wider public													IEC materials produced and distributed
Production of IEC materials, in coordination with FISH and SCOTIA													
Dissemination of IEC materials													

Accomplishments for 2nd Quarter 2005:

No activities scheduled for the quarter for 4 sites.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

The project team holds regular coordination meetings, which is particularly true for the four sites of Batangas, El Nido, Cebu and Bohol. The Tawi-Tawi project team also conducts regular internal meetings.

V. Review of Human Resources and Administrative Management

For the CRFC Tawi-Tawi component, the announcement for the hiring of assistant project manager to assist the Project Manager in the supervision and coordination of the field sites was made for internal applications among WWF Philippines staff. Hiring of the said personnel will be done hopefully by July.

The Batangas Site Coordinator began her official base in Batangas in May 2005.

VI. Issues and Concerns

Tawi-Tawi:

- The leadership centered (particularly on the mayor) mindset and behavior of local leaders and communities is slowing down the process in carrying out the project activities. The mayors have the final say on everything. If the mayor is unavailable, the decision has to wait until his return to the municipality.

Batangas, Northern Palawan, Cebu and Bohol:

- It is difficult to convene operators of tourist establishments. Owners of resorts, hotels and dive shops do not show up for meetings and workshops. This means IEC with them is conducted on one-on-one basis, which is time-consuming and tedious.

VII. Lessons Learned and Long-Term Implications

- Using the bridging leadership approach and anchored on Human Security Framework of PAGTABANGAN BaSulTa, the identification of a credible, committed and dedicated influential leader, a champion or bridging leader, in the community is considered a good strategy to get things going at the local level. Councillor Jolly Ahaja of Sitangkai and Councillor Said of Languyan were identified as the local “champions” to push forward the cause of environmental management.
- Engaging the LGUs, NGOs/PO’s, and the community, early on especially in the cost sharing scheme in project implementation, makes the partnership truly collaborative and participative.

- Since livelihood development is not a core competency of WWF, engaging other partners within the PAGTABANGAN BaSulTa consortium who have expertise in enterprise development is essential to alleviate poverty in Tawi-Tawi.

VIII. Activities for the Next Quarter

Tawi-Tawi:

- Conduct round table discussion on how to proceed with the feedback and getting support of LGUs in the process of declaration of marine protected areas in their respective municipalities.
- Feedback of results of the baseline assessments to the various stakeholders in the three municipalities.
- Train local partners in the conduct of Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
- Conduct of Participatory Coastal Resource Assessment
- Prepare draft of the coastal environment profile of the three municipalities
- Continue a study on policy and enforcement and assist LGUs draft appropriate ordinances for fisheries and coastal resources management
- Continue trainings on leadership capacity building of the FARMC and training of local legislators on conduct of meetings and preparation of ordinances.
- Conduct trainings on Marine Protected Area Planning and Management.
- Start working with local partners the development of an MPA management plan
- Conduct series of meetings and trainings for Sangguniang Bayan Members for the development of an ordinance for the declaration of MPAs.
- Conduct of study of environment-friendly industry practices that promote conservation
- Initial meeting of the Technical Working Group for the Province and continue meetings of Technical Working Group of Sitangkai
- Continue on working within the Human Security Framework of PAGTABANGAN BaSulTa and assess appropriate multi-stakeholder network/ alliance/ council for the CRFC project.
- Start developing the biological and socio-economic monitoring protocols
- Administer the TNA instrument for NGOs and private firms in Bongao Site management Office and in the field sites.
- Conduct consultation workshops on the results of the TNA in the different sites.
- Prepare for the hosting of an environment summit at the end of the quarter.
- Forge partnership agreement with the LGUs and other partners
- Prepare for the conduct of cross visit for the local partners at the last quarter of the year

- Produce IEC materials like posters, flyers, t-shirts, MMAA 86 (ARMM Fisheries Code Praymer), FAO 186, etc in the local dialect.
- Translate and print the CRM Praymer (Tausug version)

All sites

- Gap analysis for learning network
- Assess appropriate multistakeholder network mechanism
- Identify mechanisms to support mentoring and partnership
- Development and production of IEC Materials
- Administer TNA instrument for the identified sectors
- Capacity-building workshops to verify the results of the capacity diagnostics and map out the stakeholders' capacity building programs.
- Formulate the project's capacity-building program
- Participate in the International Coastal Clean-up